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HAY, FEED & SEED DIVISION,

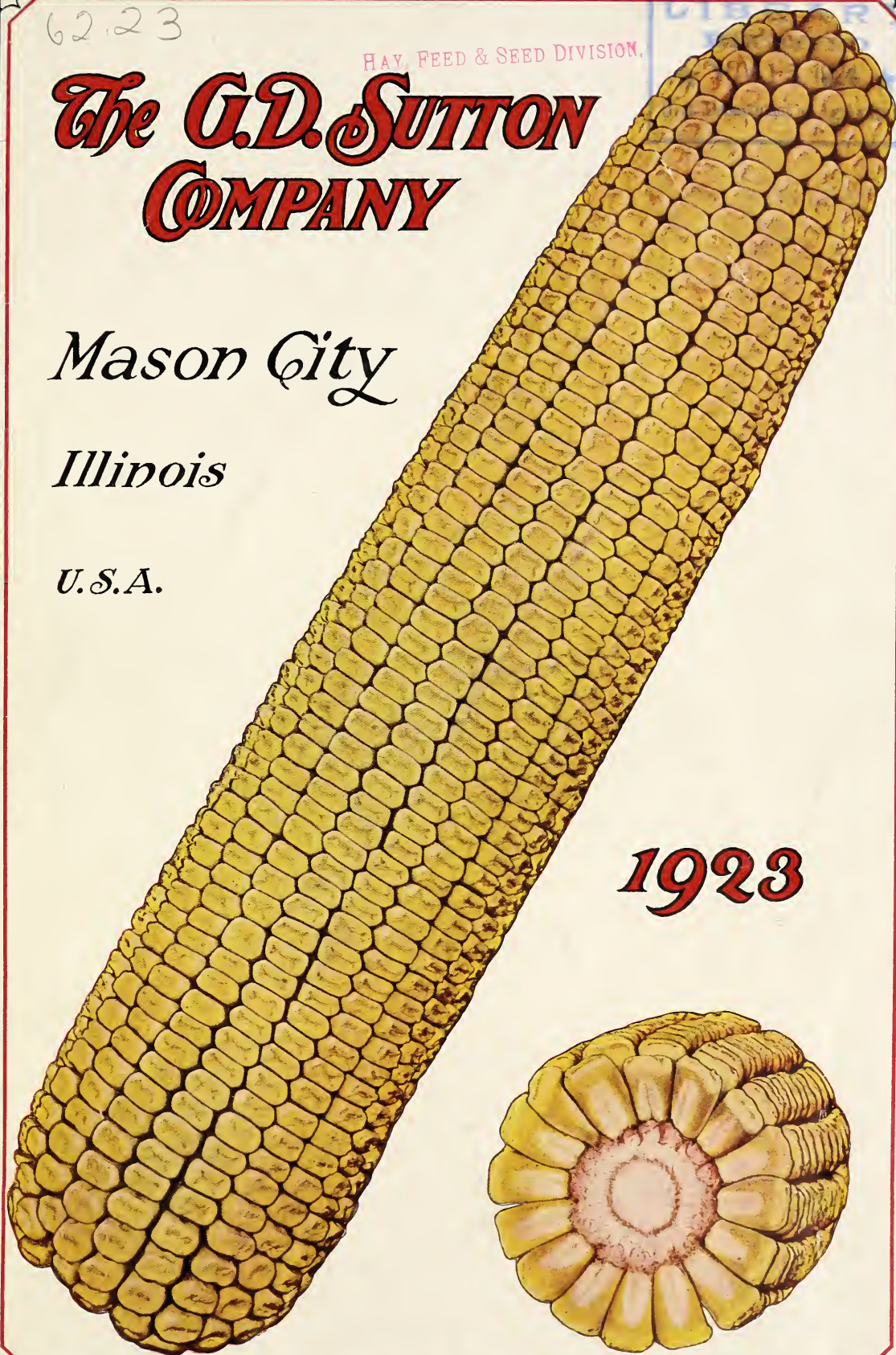
The G.D. & SUTTON COMPANY

Mason City

Illinois

U.S.A.

1923



Seed Corn Soy Beans Cow Peas

For a quarter of a century, the name Sutton has stood for High Quality Seed Corn.

Answering the Farmers' demand, this Company, last year, also began handling Soy Beans and Cow Peas.

Ever keeping in mind the motto, long ago chosen,—**"Sutton's Corn Grows,"**—The G. D. Sutton Co. offers you its experience, its large equipment, for storing, drying, and testing, that you may profit and secure the highest quality of seed at a reasonable price.

The G. D. Sutton Co.

Mason City, Ill.

G. D. SUTTON
C. A. McHARRY

L. K. ELLSBERRY
V. W. PUGH





SUTTON'S CORN GROWS

Type and Yield

EVER since the World's Fair in 1893, there has been much disagreement among Corn Judges as to the type of corn which produced the biggest yield. At that time Mr. Reid won the Sweepstakes with a small, pale yellow corn, rather smooth and very solid. This type became the rage but soon drifted to the rough type, so that within 10 years Reid's Yellow Dent was an entirely different corn from that shown in 1893.

Rough type corn seemed to be showier and produced prettier ears but experiments at various Agricultural Colleges caused many to question whether it was the best corn to get the bushels. This matter was taken up by the Illinois Corn Breeders Association, of which we are members, and dozens of test plots all over the State were planted by the members, placing the rough and smooth corn in competition. They all showed that the smoother type of corn out-yielded the rough. There was no guess work in this; actual tests proved it.

We made exhaustive tests along this line and five years ago in our annual catalogue, in speaking of our test plots, said, "In husking each row separately, we found that the medium smooth type outyielded the rough type 30 to 60 pounds in rows 96 hills long."

There is no question but what disease rather than type was the main cause of many of the differences in yield. Read our article about Disease in Corn on pages 12 and 13. We have found that the important part of the kernel is not the outer end but is rather the main body of the kernel. The kernels should have fair depth, good width and thickness, and a good long germ. This means plenty of oil and protein with a small amount of starch. This type of kernel is usually medium smooth. There is no advantage in a rough kernel anyway. Break off the rough tip end and put it in water and you will find it will float like a cork, being just skin and a trifle of starch. **It is the big, strong, healthy body of the kernel that gives weight, feeding value, and dollars.** That is the part of the kernel we work on rather than what shows on the outside of the ear.

It is the bushels of corn per acre that counts; stalks that grow sturdy, withstand the winds and produce good, sound ears of corn; the kind that gives the big yields, that pays off the mortgage, and buys gas for the "flivver." The greatest income per acre is what we are all striving for; hence, the importance of using vigorous seed which is as free from disease as possible.

East Lynn, Ill., Oct. 9, 1922.

I haven't asked all of the farmers I sold to but those I have asked are very well pleased with the corn. One man said that the Sutton seed corn made him 10 to 15 bu. per acre more.

H. E. MORGAN, Mgr., Singleton & Merritt.

Mattoon, Ill., Oct. 15, 1922.

The seed we got was very satisfactory. I planted the last week in May and the corn is now ready to go in the crib and will make a yield of about 60 bushels per acre.

WM. MYERS & SON.

Berdan, Ill., Oct. 19, 1922.

Seed gave very good satisfaction. Germination good but the dry season cut crop short. Of course this was no fault of the seed. Have never had any complaint on seed.

MR. JAMES DOOLIN.





Growing Corn

AMERICA is the original home of corn. In 1002 A. D. and again in 1006 A. D., Norsemen brought corn from the Atlantic coast of America to Norway. Corn has been found with mummies in Mexico and Peru. Columbus found the Indians using corn for food in 1492.

When the Pilgrims landed, they found the Indians planting corn by poking a stick in the ground, making a hole, then dropping in a fish, (for fertilizer) and a few grains of corn. The early white settlers thus recognized the food value of corn and began its development. From that time on, it has been a staple food product for both man and beast.

Today corn is grown in every state of the Union and in every Continent on the Globe. With its increased production, came the demand for breeders and seedsmen, who would develop new varieties and higher yielding strains. In cooperation with the University of Illinois, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and other Corn Breeders, this has been our work for almost a quarter of a century.

We own and control over 1,400 acres of land but this is not sufficient to grow our supply of seed corn, and we have over 40 local farmers to whom we furnish Disease Free Seed and from whose very best fields we select seed each Fall to fill our mammoth Drying Plants here at Mason City. In this way we have a big acreage giving us the privilege of selecting the very best fields of corn grown around here each year.

Our soil is a sandy loam and perfectly adapted to maturing. The seed from this soil is just the thing for black and clay soils, and we feel we have the best plan for growing our seed corn of any firm in the United States.

Lane, Ill., April 10, 1922.

I was so pleased with the corn I received from your plant that I would like to get five bushels more. Would you please look up my order and send the same kind?
JOSEPH WATSON.

Thompson, Mo., Oct. 18, 1922.

Germination good. Yield and maturity both injured by the heavy crop of chinch bugs. But no fault of seed corn. Well pleased with the seed and its results.
CONSINDIE & WALES.

Brocton, Ill., Oct. 11, 1922.

In reply to your seed corn which you shipped us last Spring, will say that the seed germinated well and the corn is maturing well, and every one seems to be satisfied with your seed. Thanking you for past favors.
BROCTON ELEVATOR CO.

Dalton City, Ill., Oct. 11, 1922.

The seed corn we got from you last Spring was good. The germination was fine and the maturity was 100%.
J. H. UPPENDAH & CO.

Emden, Mo., Oct. 9, 1922.

The corn we sold came up good and made good.
SHARP & SON.

Pawnee, Ill., July 13, 1922.

Find enclosed check for \$15.00 for seed corn. It was in good shape when received and got a good stand of corn.
WM. ACHENBACH.

Morrisonville, Ill., Oct. 12, 1922.

I am well pleased with the seed taking in the way the weather has been. We had an awful dry season and the bugs to contend with. My corn in good ground will make 50 bushels to the acre and if I farm next year I will send for more of your seed. Any one wanting to change seed will do well by sending to you for his seed.
H. W. RITZER.

Kinderhook, Ill., Oct. 12, 1922.

I never had a finer stand of a finer crop. The soy beans stood from two and a half to three feet high. Was planted with a corn planter using the drill plates dropping two or three beans to the hill about a foot apart and then straddling the rows, going over the ground twice. The crop was fine and almost no rain in the growing season. I sure got a fine lot of very fine hay. The cow peas were very fine also. You sure sold me good seed.
ED ANDERSON.

Paducah, Ky., Oct. 19, 1922.

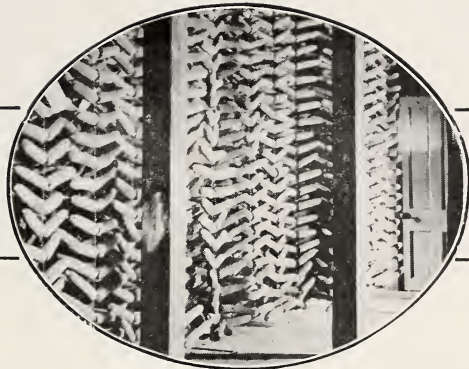
In answer to your letter about the seed corn. The germination is 100% good; the maturity is good and well pleased with the three varieties I got from you. I want your opinion on which variety of seed you think would be the best for the low bottom ground.
S. L. TRICE.

Browning, Ill., July 5, 1922.

Got excellent stand.

WINFIELD B. ROSS.

Gathering and Storing



THE value of growing good seed corn is lost unless it is gathered early and properly stored so that the germination is not impaired. We begin sack picking with 20 to 40 men early in the Fall, weeks before the elevators will take corn.

This corn contains much moisture and it is necessary to store it so that this moisture will evaporate without injury to the seed. Our plan is to hang the corn on wire hangers, each one holding 56 to 64 ears. Each ear is stuck on a wire peg so that it does not touch any other ear, which leaves air space around the individual ears so that they dry slowly and perfectly.

This makes perfect germination and ideal seed. We have in our seed houses rooms 10x120, 36x60, 16x32, 24x48, 12x36, 12x18, and 36x36, all hung with hangers reaching from the ceiling to within a foot of the floor. This big capacity enables us to store more of this early picked seed on wire hangers than any other seed firm in the United States. We put up thousands of bushels in this manner.

At very early husking time, we start 50 to 60 huskers gathering our Regular Stock Seed. This corn is husked and hauled directly to our seed house where it is dumped and fed down to tables where men sort it, after which it is placed in large drying vaults. Five big hot air furnaces, with electric fans blowing fresh air through the hot air pipes, are then started, which makes a circulation through all the corn. The air is not over heated but is just hot enough to pick up the moisture in the corn and carry it off.

This plan enables us to keep our seed vigorous in spite of weather conditions. Seed corn is not reliable unless kept in some such manner. This is why hundreds of our best farmers buy their seed of us each year. They find it cheaper to buy seed of us, kept this way, than to put it up themselves and care for it.

We have customers who have bought their seed of us each year for 20 years or more. (Read the letter below.) Good quality seed, properly kept, is popular with the thrifty farmer and he buys it because he finds it pays and for no other reason. He does not do it to keep us in business or because he loves us, but simply because it pays him to do so. Order now and have seed shipped at once or later, as you please.

Ashland, Ill., May 16, 1922.

Enclosed find check for seed corn. Have planted it and is coming up. Have used your seed for at least 15 years and find it O. K.

WM. L. STOUT.

Villa Grove, Ill., April 8, 1922.

The seed corn bought from you, to be shipped April 1st, arrived the 12th in good condition and looks fine. One of my neighbors saw the corn and liked it so well he is having me forward his check for thirty dollars for an order of ten bushels of your "Sutton's White Dent," shelled, of the picked in a sack, dried on a rack, seed. We can always cheerfully recommend your seed corn, as it is all that you claim for it and has given us perfect satisfaction in our previous orders.

J. J. MATHEWS.

Sullivan, Ill., July 19, 1922.

Please find enclosed check for \$12.00. Seed corn was O. K.

RAY CHIPPS.

Mattoon, Ill., July 15, 1922.

I got a fine stand of corn and was well pleased with your seed.

SAM BALL.

Bowen, Ill., Oct. 18, 1922.

Your seed delivered to me has always proved to be perfectly satisfactory in every way. We have a bumper crop. I just had a man last night to tell me he had the best corn he ever raised and could pick a world of seed if he had time.

A. G. THOMPSON



Testing and Grading

Sorting After the corn is thoroughly dried, it is brought from the drying vaults or from the wire hangers and placed on sorting tables. Each workman has a separate table placed in front of a window so he will have plenty of light to pick out the good seed ears and discard those which do not have good seed ear characteristics.

Tipped and butted by hand After the seed ears are selected, the tip kernels for about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches down the ear are shelled off and the butt kernels for about an inch up the ear. This is all done by hand. We tried to butt and tip with a machine but it is very unsatisfactory. The workman must watch for moldy, rotten, and defective seed and with a machine they are careless. The hand work is much safer and surer.

Germination We test for germination in two ways. First with a knife, then with electric germinators. After the ear is tipped and butted, the workman makes a careful examination of the germ with a knife. We find that if the corn is gathered early and dried carefully, it will practically all grow except rotten and moldy ears. The second test comes when the corn is in the sack ready to be shipped to you. We take a composite sample of the finished product and put it through a germinator, and actually sprout the kernels. That test is then placed on the tags, and every bag which leaves our house has the germination written on it.

Grading If all kernels of corn were the same size, it would not be necessary to grade it. But they are not and to get an even stand, either with an edge drop or with a hill drop planter it is necessary to grade the seed until the kernels run pretty uniform. We use the best graders adapted for this purpose and have three of them in operation. Even after the corn is tipped and butted, we still take out and discard from 12% to 14% of large, small, and uneven shaped kernels.

All of this costs time and money but our thousands of customers believe it is worth while. By using Disease Free Corn for our seed and putting the work on it as explained above, then shipping it on approval, we are able to give a man reliable stock, all grown from Disease Free Seed. This "open and above board" system has built our business as we are the originators of the "shipped on ten days approval" plan.

Growing and storing of seed corn can only be done by specialists. It is too expensive and scientific for the farmer to breed his own seed. We advise buying seed of any kind from specialists who are honestly doing their work.

Send us your order today. We can ship at once or later as you desire.

Rushville, Ill., April 20, 1922.

Having planted seed corn secured from you for the last two seasons, I can say I am well satisfied. I received an extra good stand both times so here goes the third time. Will recommend your seed to any one.

FLOYD TAYLOR.

Danville, Ill., Oct. 15, 1922.

Answering yours of the 9th inst., we are pleased to say that we had no complaints whatever on the seed that we bought of you last Spring and we think that was sufficient reason to say it was all right.

HOLMES & LE NEVE, INC.

Working for You



OUR workmen are experienced in the business, many of them have worked for us for over ten years and a few over 15 years. **They know corn.** They know what a farmer expects in seed corn and they try to give him really more than he is expecting. They are honest, experienced workmen, and cooperate with us in every thing we do.

Three members of the firm, Mr. Sutton, Mr. Ellsberry, and Mr. Pugh, are on the job all the time looking after all details and working with the men. There are many things to look after; drying, ventilating, sorting, testing, grading, etc., which require constant attention.

Specialists Very few farmers are equipped to handle their seed corn in a satisfactory manner. It has been our life work. As practical farmers, breeders, and seedsmen, we have put our thought and energy into this enterprise. It is a profession, and requires years of training to become a specialist. The testing of corn for disease is scientific in every detail; and requires laboratory methods to do it with accuracy.

But it pays It means better stands, better yields, better quality, and more money in the bank at the end of the year. Thousands of our customers realize this. Several years ago, a landlord told us that one of his tenants had used poor seed corn the year before and he felt it had cost him over \$1,500 loss on the crop because of poor stands. After that he put a clause in his contract that his tenants must use only our seed corn. He did this to make money for tenants as well as for himself.

The letters in this catalogue were all received last Summer and Fall. The address is given of each man. **We don't just publish what county he lives in but tell you his post office.** They come from farmers all over the Corn Belt and tell of the success they had with our seed last year

Our seed will be even better this year and we will indeed be glad to have you on our list this season and hear from you next Fall about the success you have with this corn.

Danville, Ill., R. 6, Oct. 12, 1922.

Your seed corn was all right. I got 98% of a stand. It will make 70 bushels per acre. It will be ready to crib by November 1st. I planted it on clay ground. It is fine corn for clay ground. I planted it about May 25. I always get good seed from your company.

JOSEPH FISHBACK.

Atlanta, Mo., October 11, 1922.

Seed was good. Germination 95% or better. Send me prices for next Spring when out.

C. C. NEET.

Table Grove, Ill., Oct. 14, 1922.

Of the seed corn which I got from you, nearly every grain grew. I planted this corn between the 12th and the 16th of May. I could have cribbed this corn the first of October where it could have got sufficient air. It certainly is a good grade of corn for this locality. This corn will make between 60 and 70 bu. to the acre. I have sold hundreds of bushels of seed corn myself.

EZRA ABERNATHY.

Summer Hill, Ill., Oct. 9, 1922.

The seed was very fine. Have splendid corn.

H. L. ANDERSON & SON.

Bloomington, Ill., Oct. 12, 1922.

The seed corn I ordered from you last Spring arrived in good shape. The germination was good. So you see I am well satisfied with the treatment you gave me.

ASA BRIGHAM.

Hamilton, Ill., Oct. 20, 1922.

I planted White Dent on two fields. Got good stands. One field will make 40 bushels; the other 45 bushels. It was very solid, sound corn. I hog off the first field and have turned into second now. I planted 40 acres first week in June with the Leaming. It was blue grass sod. Got a good stand. Will make 60 bushels and is ready to shuck now. I have bought my seed corn of you people several years and have always been pleased with same.

F. C. HYNDMAN.



They Know Which Ears To Take

Picked in Sack—Dried on a Rack

IT is a wonderful sight to see thousands upon thousands of bushels of sack-picked corn hung on wire hangers. Every ear of it picked by men going through the fields with sacks over their shoulders. Every ear of it as dry as a bone and with a germ in it as strong as nature knew how to make it.

You will be interested to see it and we would be mighty glad to have you come and visit us to see it. We have cut up over **five miles** (not rods, but miles) of electric welded fencing to make these corn hangers.

It costs a lot of money to put up seed this way but it makes ideal seed. It is as near perfection as possible. While we guarantee our Regular Stock just as strongly as the Sack Picked, yet we have to admit that the Early Picked is the ideal.

Every ear of our shelled seed is hand butted and tipped, and graded for the edge drop planter.

Pioneers in Seed Corn Business

We were the first firm in this part of Illinois to engage in the selling of seed corn. We have had many imitators. Some have made good and a good many have fallen by the wayside. Our growth has been due to two things. **In the first place** we are located right. Our soil is a sandy loam that warms up quick in the spring, holds moisture well, and pushes the crop along for an early maturity.

In the second place, we live up to our motto which is "Sutton's Corn Grows." When we sell a man once we sell him again. The highest quality of corn and the most careful attention to our customers' instructions make us friends who come back year after year and always count on getting their seed corn from The G. D. Sutton Co., because they know they are safe.

We were the first in the business in this part of Illinois and are now the **Largest in the World**. And we have only been able to have this growth because we give every minute of our time to the seed corn business, **do not trust details to somebody else**.

Lincoln, Ill., R. 1, Oct. 16, 1922.

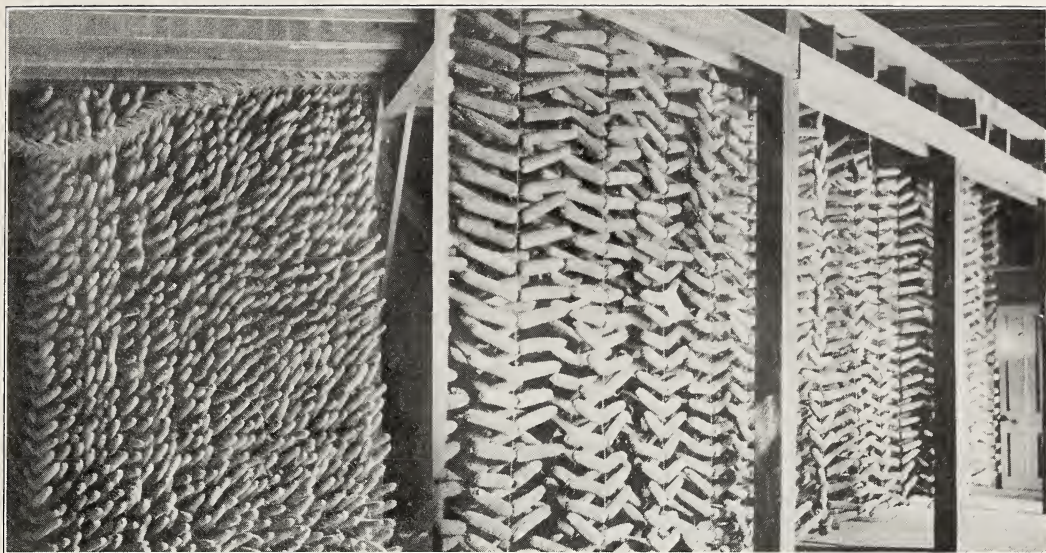
The seed corn I got of you certainly was good. I got a No. 1 stand. It is ready to crib now and will average 55 bushels to the acre.

WM. AMBERG.

Warrensburg, Ill., Aug. 2, 1922.

I am very much pleased with the seed corn and have as fine corn as I ever saw grow, as I planted this seed on clover sod.

J. EARL MAJOR.



End View of a Few Hangers.

Front View. Come and See Us.

Your Railroad Fare Free—Come and See Us

WE would just be mighty glad to have you come and see us and we will pay railroad fare and all other expenses to anyone not farther away than 50 miles who comes to us and purchases 50 bushels of seed corn either ear or shelled, or we will pay all his expenses if he comes and does not buy and finds that we have misrepresented our corn or method of keeping it. If you live farther away than 50 miles, we will pay that part of expenses on same conditions as above.

Hundreds of men visit us every year and many of them make this statement: **"I had no idea you had such a plant or took so much care in getting out your corn."** Many of them come expecting to buy ear corn, but after going through and seeing for themselves how it is handled they will have nothing but shelled and graded seed. They see what they are getting and they know it is good.

You are always welcome. We have nothing to hide. We are proud of our corn and want you to come and visit us.

Why Order Early

This catalog was written the latter part of last October. We had a lot of seed corn sold at that time. Last year we told you to order early as seed would be scarce. We were not mistaken as we couldn't fill our orders at the latter end of the season.

Last year farmers as a class were in a bad way financially and most lines of business were pessimistic but we put up a complete line and were rewarded with the best year's business in our history.

We expect history to repeat itself this season. That is why we advise **ORDER EARLY.** We are prepared to hold your order until you are ready for it but by ordering early you are assured of getting the seed. Seed as free from disease as is practically possible is going to be popular, so order early.

Remember, we grew our seed this year with practically no rain and have the best seed we have had in years. We also had good yields, fields making from 40 to 80 bu. Good any season but showing that our sandy loam is the best soil there is for growing and maturing corn.

Send us your order today.



Testing Varieties and Strains for Best Yields

DURING the past two years, we have made over 30 tests of different varieties and different strains of same varieties for best yields. We placed these in competition and careful tests were made.

On one plot we used 17 strains of corn, including 6 from the Department of Agriculture at Washington. This plot was planted across strips prepared in various ways; using limestone and manure, then just limestone, then just manure, then neither limestone or manure.

We found quite a difference in the yields of the various strains and also a difference in yields of the different types of same strain. We also found that the same strain and type gave a larger yield where the seed was tested for disease.

We selected the varieties and the types of these varieties that gave the best yields and used them to grow our seed. We also established a laboratory and built electric heated testers and absolutely test each ear planted, for the various corn diseases. We have men trained for this work and keep them busy the entire season, testing for disease, the corn we plant to grow our seed. Not only are several grains sprouted from each ear but each grain is dissected with a sharp knife, so that any trace of disease is rapidly recognized.

We now feel that we are offering our customers the very highest yielding strains of seed that are as free from disease as is practically possible at this stage of corn development.

Cropsey, Ill.

Am writing in regard to the seed corn I received from you. It was fine seed and grew good.

L. A. BRUCKER.

Friendship, Wis., Oct. 20, 1922.

Your seed germinated in fine shape but has too long a growing season for us to mature seed. However, the yield for hay and silage was excellent. Some fields I was in averaged waist high and in some places beans were shoulder high. There are possibilities of quite a demand in parts of the country for hay, silage, and green manuring purposes.

E. V. RYALL, Co. Agent

Winchester, Ill., Oct. 14, 1922.

The corn came up good according to the weather. It was dry when I planted. I believe every grain would have come if it hadn't been dry. As it was, it has done well according to the time it was planted. It wasn't planted till the last of May to the first of June. It has matured in good shape and made good corn for the season we had. It has been mighty dry with us all season and is dry yet. The corn will average between 45 to 50 bushels to the acre, I think, and is well eared. Most of it is sound corn. Everybody says it is good corn for the season being dry as it was.

HARRISON WILLS.

New Canton, Ill., April 11, 1922.

Received the seed corn and it is O. K. and in good condition.

JEFF BLACKETTER.

Sidell, Ill., Oct. 12, 1922.

I would say that the seed which I bought from you last Spring has germinated fine; corn maturing in fine shape. It looks as if the yield were going to be very good. My customers are very well satisfied with the prospects of their corn.

H. G. TERRY.

Avon, Ill., Oct. 16, 1922.

I am well pleased with the seed. I think every grain grew. I have the best stand this year I ever had. I think it is good for 80 bushels per acre. I am well pleased enough with the seed. I think I will want about 20 bushels next year. The Cow Peas done fine too.

ROSS BUCHEN.

Strasburg, Ill., Oct. 19, 1922.

The corn was all right in every way although we had a wet Spring. I got a fairly good stand of corn. If I will need any seed corn this coming year, I will order from you again.

H. F. BARTMAN.

Sullivan, Ill., Oct. 10, 1922.

I find your seed corn very satisfactory in every way.

A. W. GUSTIN.

Macomb, Ill., Oct. 18, 1922.

The germination was good; I got an almost perfect stand and it will easy make 60 bushels and is ready to crib now. Your seed corn is all right for this locality. It matures early enough. I am satisfied with the results of your seed.

THURMAN ROBISON.

Germinators



THERE are many systems for sprouting corn to tell whether or not it will grow; but there are very few of these systems which can be used to test the corn for disease. The general plan we follow was originated in the Indiana Experiment Station, but we have added one feature to it, which materially adds to its accuracy.

The germinator is a large triple walled electrically heated box, or rather three boxes, one inside the other, with ventilating holes in the bottom and burlap tops. The kernels to be tested are placed on wet paper toweling, which lays on a layer of water-proof paper. This is rolled up the same as an old style rag doll tester and, with many others, is placed in the inside box of the germinator. Surrounding this box is a wall of limestone and saw dust which is wet two or three times a day with boiling hot water. In this manner the air in the box is kept sterile and the hot water helps in holding the temperature of the dolls around 85 degrees. The corn is left in these testers 7 to 9 days, for it takes this long for some of the disease spores to develop.

The use of paper toweling instead of rags was originated by this company last year and has since been adopted by many of the County Advisers and others who are testing corn for disease. It is much better than the old system because when one test is done, all the paper can be thrown away while with the rag testers, the rags had to be boiled and washed to get rid of the infection in the cloth. The system we use is much more accurate and is fast taking the place of the old way.

Quincy, Ill., Oct. 19, 1922.

The seed corn you sent me was O. K. in every way. It came up good and grew fast and ripened in good time although we planted it a little late, but our yield is not very good this season as in some spots the chinch bugs got in pretty bad. But where the bugs didn't work on it, we have good corn. Will want some seed again next Spring.

ED WINKING.

Baylis, Ill., Oct. 17, 1922.

The seed corn reached me all right and was to my entire satisfaction. My corn is good considering the season, as we had it very dry in this section. Thanking you for your past favors, I am

OLLIE JACKSON.

Carrollton, Ill., Oct. 18, 1922.

The seed corn purchased of you last Spring was good; germination was better than usual; got a nice stand of corn and matured fairly early. I have used of your seeds several times, and always found them satisfactory.

F. J. KAISER.

St. Elizabeth, Mo., May 17, 1922.

We wish to thank you for the good quality of seed corn and if you had not sold out as soon as you did, we could have sold much more. We sold out in less than 10 minutes after it came in and now that it is planted, it is coming fine. At first we were a little prejudiced on account of the price, thinking our customers would not be willing to pay that much for REAL SEED CORN, but the result was, we could have sold ten times that much.

FARMERS PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

Mt. Auburn, Ill., July 5, 1922.

The corn proved most satisfactory.

ROY HENRY REINDL.

Weldon, Ill., July 25, 1922.

Enclosed find check for \$50.00 for seed corn. I have fine looking prospects.

CHALMER RINEHART.

St. Aubert, Mo., Oct. 15, 1922.

The seed corn I bought from you was all right. We all have a good stand and all have a good crop of corn.

THOS. BENEDICT.

Macomb, Ill., Oct. 16, 1922.

The seed was good; germination good; yield good; and maturity good. Everything good for the way of the ground this year. The field we just got through shucking out made 50 bushels to the acre.

LEWIS M. TURNER.

Warsaw, Ill., Oct. 10, 1922.

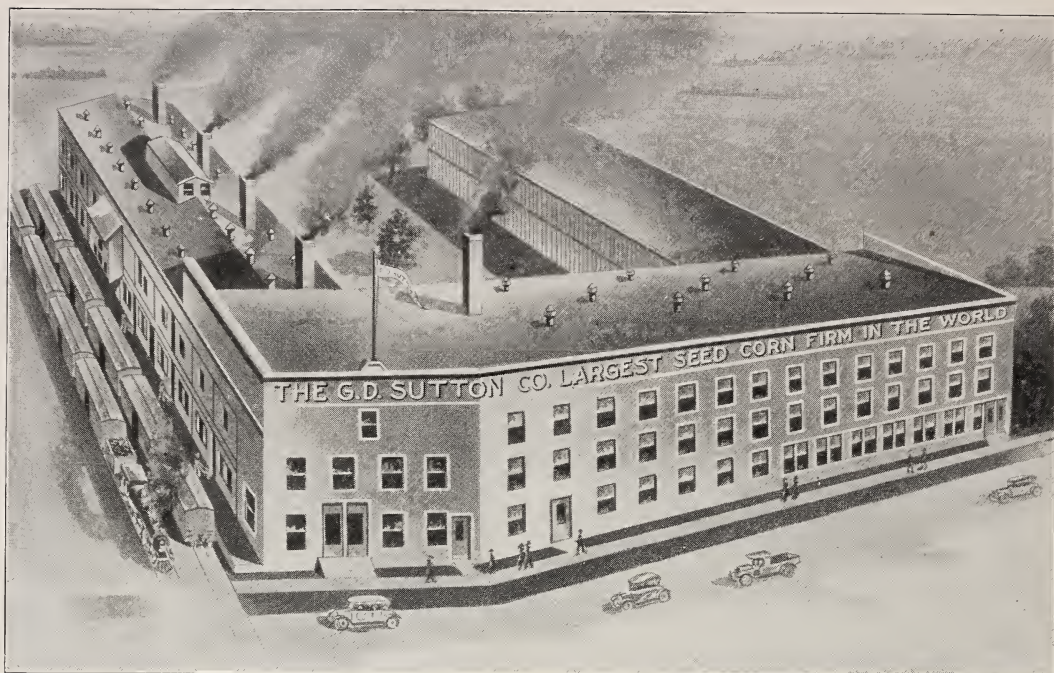
In regard to the seed corn I bought of you, will say that the germination was as good as I ever had. The yield on my best ground I think will be 70 bu. or better. It matured early; it being out of danger of frost by September 20th. I could not expect any better results.

M. L. YOUNG.

Salisbury, Mo., Oct. 14, 1922.

Received the seed corn in good shape and can say that I had good luck with it. It all came up good and matured good, although the chinch bugs impaired it some. It will yield about 50 bushels to the acre.

HENRY TRIPP.



The building above is one of our large storing and drying plants at Mason City, Ill. **THIS HOUSE HAS A CAPACITY OF SIXTY THOUSAND BUSHELS OF CORN.**

Notice the ventilators on the roof that carry off the moisture from the corn, and the chimneys that take care of the batteries of furnaces in the basement.

We are well equipped to take care of our seed corn. This is one reason why it gives universal satisfaction.

It Pays to Use Pure Bred, Disease Resistant Seed Corn

TWO friends of the writer recently shipped some calves to the Peoria market. The calves were sent by auto truck over the "hard road." They were about the same age and condition. One man's calves sold for 11½ per pound. The other man's sold for 8c per pound and **there was a reason.** The high priced calves were from a pure bred sire and a well bred mother. The other calves were from scrub stock.

Like produces like. It is as true in the vegetable as in the animal kingdom. To get big individuals, to get big litters, to get big bushels per acre, the parents, whether horses, cattle, hogs or corn, must be pure bred stock.

We spend hundreds of dollars annually in developing our various strains of seed corn. **No price is too high for us to pay** if we can feel that we are going to be able to give our patrons the **very highest yielding corn** obtainable.

We feel that we have been able to do a great deal along this line. For instance, read letter below.

Waterloo, Ill., Oct. 20, 1922.

From the seed corn which I got from you I got a perfect stand. The corn yielded from 15 to 20 bu. more an acre than where I used my own seed. The corn from your seed was also free from worm trouble. Am indeed well satisfied with the corn from your seed.

JACOB WEIHL.

Shelbyville, Ill., Oct. 8, 1922.

The germination of the corn I purchased from you was good. The yield was good considering the soil and the season.

J. CALVIN HOWE.

Indiana, Pa., Oct. 12, 1922.

All the beans we got from you did well, so far as I have learned.

J. W. WARNER, Co. Agent.

Atwood, Ill., R. 1, July 25, 1922.

I am sending you a check for the seed corn you sent me. I was well pleased with the corn and I have a fine stand from it.

FRANK CASTANG.

Elkhart, Ill., R. 1, July 25, 1922.

The seed corn I got from you was sure fine.

LOUIS GLUICK.

All prices subject to change without notice.

THE G. D. SUTTON CO., Mason City, Ill.

Largest Seed Corn Firm in the World

Do Not Write in this
Space

Amount Enclosed \$. Date

Gentlemen—Please ship the seed listed below;

Name RFD

Post Office State

County Ship by
Freight, Express or Parcel Post

Freight Station
If different from P. O.

Amount Enclosed

P. O. Order \$.
Check . . . \$.
Bank Draft \$.
Ex. M. Order \$.
Cash . . . \$.

PURE BRED SEED CORN

REGULAR STOCK

.....(sh.) bu. Imp. Reid's Yel. Dent.....	\$3.00.....
.....(Ear) bu. Imp. Reid's Yel. Dent.....	3.50.....
.....(sh.) bu. Improved Leaming (Yellow) ..	3.00.....
.....(Ear) bu. Improved Leaming (Yellow) ..	3.50.....
.....(sh.) bu. Western Plowman (Yellow) ..	3.00.....
.....(Ear) bu. Western Plowman (Yellow) ..	3.50.....
.....(sh.) bu. Early Dent (Yellow).....	3.00.....
.....(Ear) bu. Early Dent (Yellow).....	3.50.....
.....(sh.) bu. Imp. Boone Co. White.....	3.00.....
.....(Ear) bu. Imp. Boone Co. White.....	3.50.....
.....(sh.) bu. Sutton's White Dent.....	3.00.....
.....(Ear) bu. Sutton's White Dent.....	3.50.....
.....(sh.) bu. Iowa Silvermine (White).....	3.00.....
.....(Ear) bu. Iowa Silvermine (White).....	3.50.....

PICKED IN SACK, DRIED ON RACK

.....(sh.) bu. Imp. Reid's Yel. Dent.....	\$3.50.....
.....(Ear) bu. Imp. Reid's Yel. Dent.....	4.00.....
.....(sh.) bu. Improved Leaming (Yellow) ..	3.50.....
.....(Ear) bu. Improved Leaming (Yellow) ..	4.00.....
.....(sh.) bu. Western Plowman (Yellow) ..	3.50.....
.....(Ear) bu. Western Plowman (Yellow) ..	4.00.....
.....(sh.) bu. Early Dent (Yellow).....	3.50.....
.....(Ear) bu. Early Dent (Yellow).....	4.00.....
.....(sh.) bu. Imp. Boone Co. White.....	3.50.....
.....(Ear) bu. Imp. Boone Co. White.....	4.00.....
.....(sh.) bu. Sutton's White Dent.....	3.50.....
.....(Ear) bu. Sutton's White Dent.....	4.00.....
.....(sh.) bu. Iowa Silvermine (White)....	3.50.....
.....(Ear) bu. Iowa Silvermine (White)....	4.00.....
.....(sh.) bu. U. S. No. 77 (White).....	3.50.....
.....(Ear) bu. U. S. No. 77 (White).....	4.00.....

Soy Beans

.....bu. A. K.	at \$2.25.....
.....bu. Mid West	at 2.25.....
.....bu. Manchu	at 2.50.....
.....bu. Mongol	at 2.25.....
.....bu. Hollybrook	at 2.25.....
.....bu. Haberlandt	at 2.50.....
.....bu. Medium Yellow	at 2.25.....

Total Amount \$.....

Cow Peas

.....bu. New Era	at \$2.75.....
.....bu. Clays	at 2.75.....
.....bu. Black Eyes	at 2.50.....
.....bu. Mixed New Eras.....	at 2.50.....
.....bu. Mixed Whips	at 2.50.....
.....bu. Mixed Clays	at 2.50.....
.....bu. Mixed Red Rippers.....	at 2.50.....
.....bu. Mixed Black Eye.....	at 2.50.....

Total Amount \$.....

About When do you want this order shipped?

(OVER)

Many of our customers figure the seed corn they buy from us does not cost them a cent because they get increased yields to more than pay for it. Read what Mr. Robinson says:

Plymouth, Ill.,
December 6, 1922.

Dear Sir:

The seed corn which we received from you last Spring was very good seed. It grows good, yielded good, and matured good.

Our corn from your seed averaged from five to seven bushels more to the acre than the other corn we planted.

Yours truly,
WESLEY ROBINSON.

Recleaned Cow Peas and Soy Beans

We are endeavoring to place our Soy Bean and Cow Pea business on the high plain of our seed corn. We have installed at considerable expense, a cleaner and grader for these seeds and will ship our customers beans and peas free from dirt, chaff, hulls, etc. This costs money but will be appreciated by our customers.

Our stock of Cow Peas on hand January 1st was all grown in Mason County and threshed before Fall rains started so are of an extra quality. We anticipate that this stock will all be sold by March 1st and we will have to pay more money for our later stock.

Most of our Cow Peas are of mixed varieties because we can't get the farmers in the cow pea district to grow straight varieties. They claim, and

it seems to be a fact, that mixed Cow Peas give a higher yield of peas and hay than a straight variety. They claim that a mixed pea has this advantage; the stiffer peas holding up the more viney varieties and thus giving a better crop both as to yield and quality.

The Cow Pea crop is short this year and prices are going to be high. Our honest opinion is that the farmer who buys his peas before April will be money ahead.

Soy Beans

We are trying to encourage the Soy Bean industry by supplying the farmer with the very best seed obtainable at a conservative price.

We are prepared to clean the beans so that they are free from dirt, chaff, and split beans. This will enable the farmer to get a much more even stand where he drills the beans. We are using our No. 4 Seed House almost exclusively for Soy Beans. This enables us to reclean the beans properly and at the same time give prompt shipments.

Our varieties cover practically all the high yielding beans and enables the farmer to select the best variety for his soil and location.

—o—

At the Farm Advisers conference held in Urbana recently, two committees considered the chinch bug menace to the corn belt and recommended, "The growing of soy beans in every acre of corn as a means of reducing injury by second brood chinch bugs during late July and August."

***Please give us the names of a few of your neighbors who might
want seed corn, soy beans or cow peas***

NAME

ADDRESS

(OVER)

FROM

.....

THE G. D. SUTTON CO.

LARGEST SEED CORN FIRM IN THE WORLD

MASON CITY, ILLINOIS





Our first House and where our Offices are. This building has been added to four times as the business grew. In addition to buildings shown we have two warehouses devoted to Soy Beans and Cow Peas exclusively.

Each Ear Examined, Butted and Tipped by Hand

WE are very careful in getting our seed out. Each one of our men works at a table by himself—he examines each ear and uses a jack knife and a cob in the old fashioned way. We tip and butt our corn by hand—we do not do it by machinery. We will not get out poorer seed in order to save money on labor. Our ear corn is examined one ear at a time, and several grains taken out and examined with a knife. Our shelled seed is examined in the same way and then butted and tipped by hand. We do not butt and tip by machinery, but by hand, so that bad corn may be detected more easily. Send your order today.

Heyworth, Ill., Oct. 20, 1922.

I have as good corn as there is in the neighborhood. There is but little rotten in it. I think it will make 60 bu. to the acre. We had it a little dry here for awhile but didn't hurt it much and I am well pleased with it.

G. A. HILL.

Fillmore, Ind., R. 2, Oct. 15, 1922.

I have been using your seed for three years and have always got fine stands and good yields when weather conditions are favorable. Have good corn this year.

ED JONES.

Carthage, Ill., Oct. 16, 1922.

The germination was extra good and the yield will be good. I expect to start shucking this week.

ED S. CLARK, JR.

Canton, Ill., Oct. 14, 1922.

The seed which I purchased from you grew all right and the piece we are husking made 60 bushels to the acre. I have another piece which I think will make 70 bushels to the acre.

O. A. KEPPLER.

Illioopolis, Ill., Oct. 16, 1922.

In regard to the seed corn; I had an almost perfect stand. I think it will yield about 40 to 50 bu. per acre, practically without any rain from the day it was planted. It matured fine. I think it sure pays to buy seed corn from you every year.

SAM D. SCOTT.

La Grange, Mo., Oct. 12, 1922.

We wish to state to you that we find it a great pleasure to handle your seed corn. We always have satisfied customers when we sell your corn. One man told me some time ago that he never had such corn as he has this time from your seed.

LA GRANGE ELEV. CO.

Avon, Ill., R. 5, July 15, 1922.

Enclosed find check for \$3.50 for one bushel of Silvermine Seed Corn I bought of you in the Spring. The bushel planted $8\frac{1}{2}$ acres after the tips and butts were taken off. Have a perfect stand and it is doing fine.

JOHNIE MEACHUM.

Longview, Ill., Oct. 12, 1922.

The seed corn which I purchased from you last Spring was very satisfactory. The corn came fine, giving a desired stand, and matured with a well filled and excellent quality of corn.

JOHN H. WARNES.

Curve, Tenn., Oct. 12, 1922.

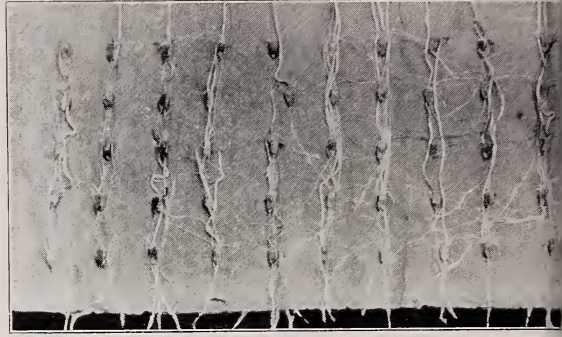
Some excellent yields reported and not a complaint registered.

J. M. VADEN.

Baylis, Ill., Oct. 12, 1922.

I can think of no suggestions to offer you in regard to making your seed corn better. Of course, few things are perfect but I have had as good success with your corn as I would ask.

GRAMMER & Co.



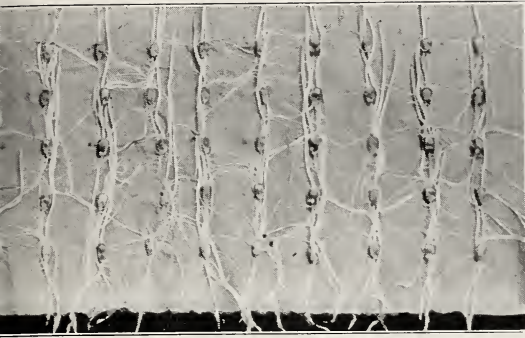
Disease

SO much has been said and written about "Root Rot," "Fusarium Infection," and corn disease that many farmers are somewhat confused as to what is really meant. These diseases are fungous growths, similar to germ diseases of the human family. It is not until the germs of the small pox spread through the entire body that this disease can be detected and in the same manner, the diseases of the corn plant of the above class cannot be detected, until, by application of moisture and proper heat they are allowed to develop. If this is done in the germinator, the ears will be thrown out, but if the kernel is planted, which contains this disease, it will develop in the growing corn the same as in the germinating laboratory.

There are many of these diseases which have not even been identified as yet, but the four which are apparently doing the most damage are the Scutellum Rot, Diplodia, Fusarium Moniliforme, and Cephalosporium Acremonium. All of these can be easily distinguished on the germinator by a well informed operator.

The picture in the upper left hand corner shows one of our germinators with the lid raised. The tops of the sprouts can be seen. We have three of these large germinators. Each one holds 72 paper dolls, and each doll holds kernels from 20 ears. The capacity of the three is 4,320 ears.

In the middle of the top of the page is shown one of these dolls unrolled after the corn had



In Corn

sprouted. Very little can be told by simply looking at the sprouted kernels, but after they are bisected lengthwise with a knife, as is shown in the upper right hand corner, the real symptoms of the disease can be seen.

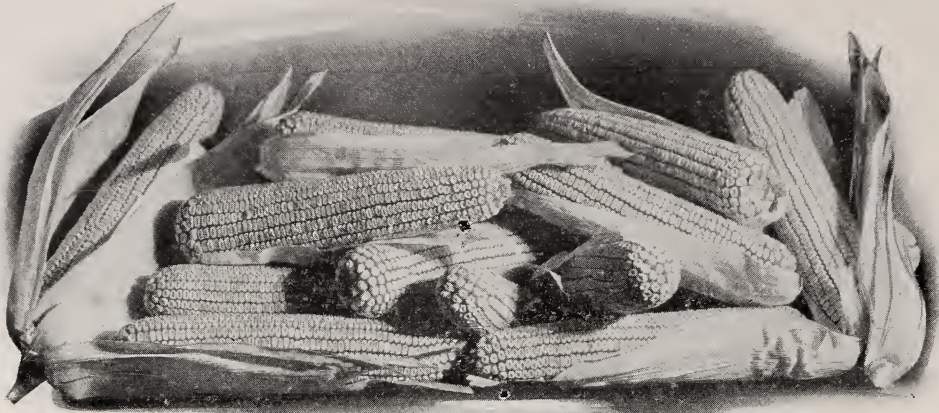
The kernels then appear as shown in the pictures on each side of the page. The picture on the left shows a badly infected kernel. Notice the dark appearance of the heart. Also the sprout shows discoloration. The latter is *Diplodia*, one of the root rot diseases. This grain sprouted and appeared healthy at first.

On the right is shown a picture of a perfectly healthy grain. Notice how clear and white the heart is and how strong and vigorous the root and sprouts are. This grain is disease-free. We select all our seed for our own planting in this way. It is a difficult job, but it gives results in increased yields.

Tests were conducted all over the State the last two or three years, all of which proved the increase in yield from using seed of this kind. We refer you to the article on page 8 which tells of our experience along this line.

Remember all the seed we sell is grown from seed selected in this manner. It is only one year removed from disease-free parentage and is as free from disease as it is commercially possible to have it. We spent a good deal of money in this work but feel it is well spent and that the results secured are well worth while.





Sutton's Improved Reids Yellow Dent.

Improved Reid's Yellow Dent

History This wonderful corn was originated in 1847 by James L. Reid, who the year previous moved from Brown County, Ohio, to Tazewell County, Illinois, about 16 miles north of Mason City, Illinois. He brought with him to his prairie home a reddish colored variety known as the "Gordon Hopkins" corn. In the Spring of '46 due to a poor stand, he replanted with what was called "Little Yellow" and from this cross came the start of Reid's Yellow Dent. His selection came into prominence at the time of the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893, and for several years it was called World's Fair Corn.

We have been growing this corn for 25 years. In that time we have developed a strain which is a big yielder and is the favorite of the majority of our customers.

Characteristics Our Improved Reid's Yellow Dent is a slowly tapering ear, well rounded butt, and medium to small sized shank, with well filled tip. Ears 10 to 11 inches long. More of a lemon than an orange color. The kernel is wedge shaped with small space between kernels at the cob and slight space between rows on outer side of the ear. We do not believe in growing too fine a kernel. Prefer it a little coarse. A meaty, strong, virile kernel, square shouldered and masculine in appearance is our preference. The kernels are dimple dented to pinch dented; not very rough. Tests have shown this to be the disease resistant and highest yielding type. It ripens in from 110 to 115 days.

Adaptability Reid is grown wherever corn is planted except in the far north. From the Pan Handle of Texas to Southern Wisconsin, and from the dairy districts of the East to the grain sections of California, almost every farmer knows Reid's Yellow Dent.

We do not recommend this variety too far north but have had wonderful results with it in the Central and Southern Corn Belt. We have had wonderful yields in the Delta section of Southeast Missouri. Have shipped hundreds of bushels into Central Iowa year after year. Here in Central Illinois, we sell three bushels of Reid to one of any other variety. Across the line in Indiana we have customers who order their seed from us regularly each Spring. Reid is not adapted to light, thin or run-down soil; we prefer Leaming, Western Plowman, or one of the white varieties for such soil, but for rich, fertile soil it is mighty hard to beat our strain of Reid.

Shelbyville, Ill., July 24, 1922.
Enclosed check for \$7.50 for seed corn. Must say it was fine.

O. B. HENRY.

Lane, Ill., Oct. 18, 1922.
The seed corn was fine and was everything you represented it to be.

JOSEPH WATSON.

LaFayette, Ind., Nov. 15, 1922.
The seed corn was more than I could ask for. The germination was all right, for nearly every hill came up. The yield was hurt by the hot weather but it will make at least 60 bu. to the acre.

BEN METZGER.

Farmersville, Ill., Nov. 16, 1922.
That seed corn I got of you was sure good. It grew good. I will buy white corn this coming spring so please send me a catalog.

C. A. CHESTNUT.

Paxton, Ill., Oct. 25, 1922.
Replying to yours of recent date with reference to the seed corn we sold for last spring. Will say that every farmer that got the seed was well pleased with it; it matured well. We were very short of rain this season and our yield will not be as good as it would have been if there had been more rain.

CHAS. SHELBY.

LaPrairie, Ill., Nov. 13, 1922.
I have used seed purchased from your seed house a number of times and have always got a good stand of corn. I will be in the market for some more next spring. Send me a new catalog to order from.

JOHN H. OSTERMAN.

Smithfield, Ill., Nov. 1, 1922.
The seed corn I received of you last spring germinated well. It come good. Yielded 80 bu. per acre and was ready to pick seed out of Sept. 1st. I hogged down one field commencing Sept. 1st.

RALPH KEIME.



A Few Disease Free Ears of Reid.

Brownfield, Ill., Oct. 17, 1922.

The Reid's Yellow Dent I purchased from you last Spring did fine though the season was dry. My corn withstood it fine. I am well pleased with the corn.

EZRA KING.

Farmer City, Ill., Oct. 10, 1922.

The Reid's Yellow Dent Seed Corn purchased of you was planted June 5 and 6; grew and done well and is in a good stage of maturity.

J. A. MAXWELL.

Warrensburg, Ill., July 11, 1922.

Please find enclosed a check for \$35.00 for the 14 bushels of Reid's Yellow Dent bought last Spring. I got a dandy stand.

W. H. ROBERTS.

Augusta, Ill., Oct. 14, 1922.

In regard to the seed corn purchased of you, will say that I am well pleased with same. I have one field of 20 acres which, had the drought not struck it at the wrong time, I'm sure would have yielded one hundred bushels to the acre. I think this field will yield from 70 to 75 bushels to the acre, of good, sound, well matured corn. As to the parties whom I have taken orders for your corn, I feel safe in making the statement that they are universally satisfied.

ROSS L. CLARK.

Neeleyville, Ill., Oct. 13, 1922.

The seed corn which I received from you this Spring has given very good satisfaction. The yield was good; also the germination and maturity.

R. VORTMAN.

Mt. Auburn, Ill., July 25, 1922.

Am enclosing check for seed corn. Seed grew good.

A. SHOWALTER.

Martinsville, Ill., July 13, 1922.

Enclosed find money order for \$7.50 for the three bushels of Soy Beans I got last Spring, two bushels of A. K.s and one bushels of the Ito Sans. They are doing fine. The A. K.s are also a good bean.

WM. DORAN.

Alvin, Ill., July 14, 1922.

Please find enclosed a check for \$25.00 for the seed corn. I am well pleased with the seed corn. I got a No. 1 stand.

PETER DECK.

Stonington, Ill., Oct. 17, 1922.

In regard to the seed corn which you sent me, it sure came up fine and will make a good forty bushels average on poor land next to timber with chinch bugs hitting it on two sides and of course, this lowered the yield considerably. Enclosed you will find a check for \$12.00 in payment of same.

N. R. COFFEY.

Oakwood, Ill., Oct. 17, 1922.

While the corn is not husked in this vicinity, our inquiries revealed that the seed we purchased from you was very satisfactory.

OAKWOOD FARMERS' COOPERATIVE ELEVATOR CO.

Prairie City, Ill., Oct. 12, 1922.

The seed I bought of you last Spring germinated fine and is maturing as good as could be expected too, as it was planted away late as the field was so wet I could not work it. But I am satisfied with the seed as it did its part and I will want more in the Spring.

O. C. MINGS.

Oak Ridge, Mo., Oct. 13, 1922.

What seed we sold for you the past season gave absolute satisfaction as far as we can learn, and it matures earlier than most of the corn in this country.

HINKLE-STATLER MERC. CO.

Unionville, Mo., Oct. 15, 1922.

Reports from all sales were good.

V. T. ALTES.

Armstrong, Ill., July 25, 1922.

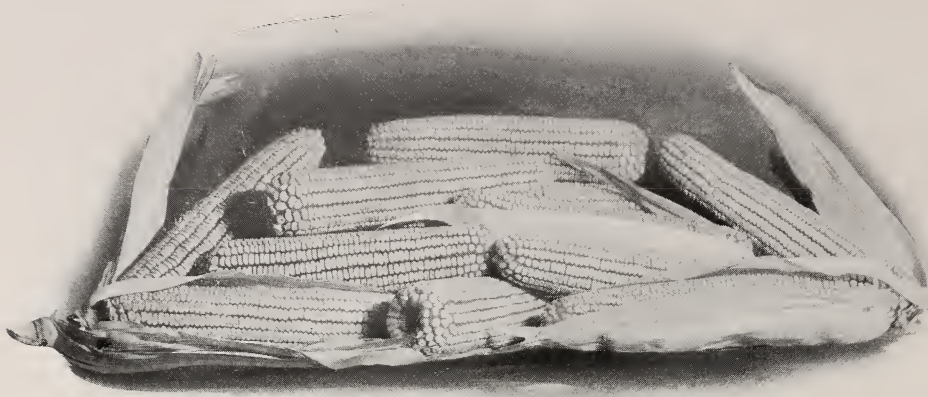
Enclosed find \$18.00 check. Corn looks fine now.

R. WERNICK.

Keosauqua, Ia., Oct. 9, 1922.

Seed received from you reported O. K.

A. J. SECOR.



Improved Leaming.

Improved Leaming

History This is the oldest known variety of corn, having been originated by J. S. Leaming near Wilmington, Ohio, in 1826. Mr. Leaming followed his careful selection for 56 years. This variety was first introduced into Illinois by Mr. E. E. Chester of Champaign Co. in 1885. Mr. Coolidge of near Galesburg secured some of the seed from Mr. Chester and was one of the early breeders. We secured seed from both Mr. Chester and Mr. Coolidge and have the pure Leaming corn. Many seedsmen have crossed their Leaming with Reid to make it conform more closely to the score card but we have kept the strain pure and believe it has paid us to do so.

Characteristics Leaming has a tapering ear, more an orange than a lemon color. It produces a heavy ear with strong shank and open butt. The ears frequently run 11 inches in length. The Leaming kernel is of good depth, quite thick, the edges touch each other at the tip but part near the crown; thus allowing good space for drying. The germ is very broad and long and sometimes almost covers the face of the kernels. Leaming is rich in oil and protein and an elegant cattle corn. It requires about the same time as Reid for maturity, 110 to 115 days.

Adaptability As stated above, Leaming is much preferred by many feeders. It is not so tight on the cob as Reid and can be fed to cattle without crushing or grinding. It has a heavy foliage and we annually sell hundreds of bushels of it in the New England dairy districts for silage purposes. Leaming does better on rolling ground than Reid. It does not require quite so rich a soil as Reid. Plant this corn two to the hill and you will get wagon loads of big ears and the yield will surprise you.

A first cross between Leaming and Reid, planting Reid in one planter box and Leaming in the other, has produced some big returns.

For the live stock farmer on rich or poor land, and for any farmer on rolling land, we recommend Leaming.

Delphi, Ind., Oct. 11, 1922.

Leaming Seed Corn which I bought last Spring was in very good condition when received and was planted May 10th.

The planter was set for two grains to the hill. I planted two grains in every hill, except every sixth to tenth hill you would find three. The grading was exceptionally good. Germination shows that it was about 99% although it was only recommended for about 97%. Yield will be about 75 bushels to the acre, the ears are uniform and about 14 to 18 inches long; circumference about 7 to 10 inches, filled around the tip. The rows of grains are generally straight.

This corn was planted on heavy yellow clay soil and matured in about 100 days.

Your seed was O. K. in every respect. You can use my signature for any advertising. I recommend your seed above any other.

EDGAR FETTERHOFF.

Allendale, Ill., July 15, 1922.

I got a good stand from the corn I got of you.

JAMES A. SCHOONOVER.

Prairie City, Ill., July 15, 1922.

I got a good stand. Corn looks good.

C. A. PITTINGER.

Clarence, Mo., Oct. 13, 1922.

Will say the yellow corn we are feeding now is just fine; the best I ever raised. The ears are just fine and big with deep grains. Got a fine stand. The Silvermine is good. Have not gathered any of it yet but don't think that it will be as good. It won't yield as much per acre as Leaming. I am well pleased with the seed. I think every grain of it grew. Everyone that sees it says it sure is fine corn.

W. A. HONOLT.

Champaign, Ill., Oct. 10, 1922.

Germination—good. Yield—50 bu. if not bothered with the chinch bugs. Mature.

JOHN SCHWENGEL.

Greenfield, Ill., Oct. 23, 1922.

We got a good stand with your corn.

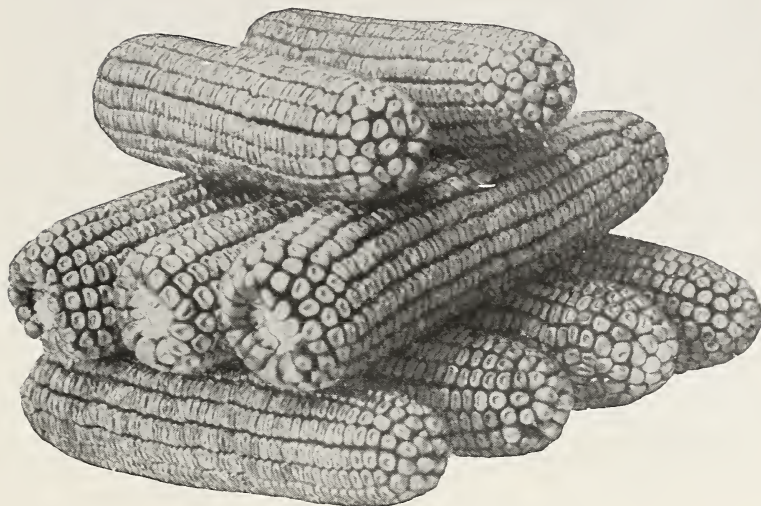
NED E. PRINDLE.

Flat Rock, Ill., R. 3, July 14, 1922.

Enclosed find check for \$18.00 for 6 bu. of seed corn at \$3.00 a bushel. We didn't get our corn out here until late on account of the wet season but it is sure doing fine.

RAY A. KENT.

Western Plowman



Western Plowman.

History

Western Plowman was originated by Mr. Wm. Green and Mr. Wm. Webb of Will County, Illinois, about 25 years ago. Mr. Webb changed the name of his strain, but Mr. Green continued to breed Western Plowman until he moved to Iowa, when he turned his breeding stock over to the Soil Improvement Association of DeKalb County, where its further development was carefully watched and directed by Mr. W. G. Eckhart. It was from him that we secured our start of this valuable variety in 1917.

Characteristics

low corn. It does not run as uniform in type as Reid, but is ten days earlier in maturity. This corn is a wonderful corn to weigh out. The ears are more cylindrical than tapering. It has been bred more for bushels more than for type. The kernel is deep, broad, and strong looking. It matures in about 100 days and runs high percentage of shelled corn to cob.

Adaptability In writing about this corn, Mr. Eckhart says, "This splendid variety of yellow corn has averaged 3.7 bushels to 19 bushels more per acre than any other variety for a six year average on the 40 acre field conducted by the Illinois Experiment Station just south of the city limits of De Kalb."

At the Fairfield Experiment Station in the south part of the state it has had the highest average yield for the past three years. Here at Mason City, this year we had one farmer who raised 610 bushels of corn from one bushel of seed, and he had it all shucked and delivered to the elevator on the 13th day of October. It is a wonderful corn. We have the pure strain.

Shelbyville, Mo., Oct. 19, 1922.

The corn you shipped us was fine corn. I, myself, planted five bushels and my neighbor planted five. It all did well and is going to make a good yield. I think the Western Plowman is the best corn of the two as I got that and Reid's Dent, but it all germinated well and no complaint at all.

J. W. MCKETCHEN,
Pres., Farmers Elevator Co.

Farmingdale, Ill., July 19, 1922.

I am well pleased with the corn I got and it is doing fine.

EDWARD C. BUEKETT.

Heyworth, Ill., July 24, 1922.

I have a good stand and the corn is looking good, only the bugs are working.

J. V. RYAN.

Flat River, Mo., Oct. 14, 1922.

Your seed corn gave entire satisfaction, as usual.

W. P. HOVIS.

Sadorus, Ill., Oct. 12, 1922.

The seed we received from you was all that could be expected.

WM. ODELL.

Franklin, Ill., Oct. 12, 1922.

I was well pleased with the seed and I expect will need more in the Spring.

CHAS. L. LASHMET.

Kane, Ill., Oct. 12, 1922.

I think every grain I planted came up and I have some fine corn.

W. B. GREENE.

Mode, Ill., July 31, 1922.

The corn sure looks nice.

G. R. WHEELER.

Timewell, Ill., Oct. 12, 1922.

Think the seed was O. K. Never heard a word otherwise.

TIMEWELL FARMERS' COOP. CO.

Paris, Ill., Oct. 14, 1922.

We are well pleased with your corn and expect to handle it again this coming Spring in even larger quantities than before.

EDGAR CO. SEED CO.

Gifford, Mo., Oct. 13, 1922.

My customers are all highly pleased with your seed, all reporting a perfect germination and a fine yield. Corn all ripened in fine shape, being extra well filled.

N. E. KEITHLEY.

Danville, Ill., July 27, 1922.

Find enclosed money order for \$10.00 for seed corn. Am well pleased with seed.

ROBERT TALBERT.

Mazon, Ill., Aug. 1, 1922.

Please find enclosed money order for \$12.00 for my seed corn which proved satisfactory.

MRS. MARGARET MCKINLEY.

Allerton, Ill., July 25, 1922.

I am well pleased with the corn. Have a fine show.

WILL PHALEN.

Illioopolis, Ill., Aug. 4, 1922.

I got a number one stand from the seed.

W. H. STEWART.

Hoopeston, Ill., Aug. 1, 1922.

It was the best seed we ever had.

FORREST K. MURRAY.

Tuscola, Ill., July 15, 1922.

I am well pleased with the seed corn.

MORRIS ENTLER



Early Dent.

Early Dent

THE splendid Early Dent is very similar in appearance to Reid, but two weeks earlier. It is a good yielder and just the variety to grow for early corn. Ears are from seven to ten inches and very solid. Will give forty to seventy bushels yield, according to the soil.

We can't recommend this corn too highly for an early variety, anywhere in the corn belt. Just the corn to plant for early hog feed. It is also a good ensilage corn for Northern Illinois and Southern Wisconsin. Seed taken from here to Southern Wisconsin for ensilage will give big tonnage. In the South this corn will make itself before the dry weather sets in. Germination is perfect.

Hard Roads

Mason City is located on the Hard Road about half way between Peoria and Springfield. Our two large drying houses are in town, one block east of the pavement. Visitors are always welcome and we would like to have you come and see us. It is hard to tell all we would like to tell in this small booklet but when you come to see us, **you can tell for yourself** exactly how the corn looks, how we handle it, and what you will get if we ship you some seed. You are always welcome.

Cassville, Mo., Oct. 13, 1922.

The Early Dent and White Dent Seed Corn we bought of you last Spring was all you represented it to be, and the only mistake was that everybody did not get and plant your seed. While we had a severe draught here late in the Summer, we don't think we ever saw better corn grow than this corn. The ear was so heavy that lots of the stalks broke down with the weight. We sure can recommend your firm to all corn growers for their seed for the next year.

GALLOWAY MILLING CO.

Mansfield, Ill., Aug. 3, 1922.

Enclosed find check for \$24.00 for the eight bushels of seed corn. The seed corn was fine. I have the best and most even stand of corn that I ever had.

FRANK M. VAN NOTE.

Tower Hill, Ill., July 13, 1922.

I am sending you money order for \$13.50 today for six bushels of Mixed Cow Peas. They are growing nicely.

GEO. W. KELLY.

Kenney, Ill., Aug. 3, 1922.

Enclosed you will find check for \$15.00 in payment for 5 bushels seed corn. Was well pleased with the seed corn.

C. F. ALEXANDER.

Smithshire, Ill., Aug. 4, 1922.

Enclosed find check for \$48.00. Had a good stand.

JAS. KANE.

Ashkum, Ill., Aug. 10, 1922.

The seed was O. K. The corn looks like 60 bu., very tall, and two to three ears on the stalk.

THOS. KING.

Birmingham, Ill., Aug. 10, 1922.

The seed was good and I have a fine stand of corn.

JOHN H. MYERS.

Berwick, Ill., July 19, 1922.

Find enclosed draft for \$16.50 in payment for seed corn. I was well pleased with the seed. Got a fine stand of corn.

WILLIAM WATSON.

Sullivan, Ill., Aug. 3, 1922.

The seed corn was of a good quality. I got a good stand.

WM. E. SELOCK.

Farmington, Ill., July 13, 1922.

The corn grew good. I believe every kernel of it grew. I am sure well pleased.

EDWIN H. SNYDER.



Sutton's White Dent.

Sutton's White Dent

History In 1906 Mr. Sutton saw some white corn in Menard County which had the general type and conformity of Reid's Yellow Dent but was pure white in color. He secured two bushels of it and from the two bushels selected 8 ears and put them in a plot by themselves. From this start he developed a white variety which is our most popular seller

Characteristics This corn has all the characteristics of the highest type of Reid but is white corn. In shape, type, maturity, and yield, it resembles this today. It has met with popular favor all over the corn belt. It is especially adapted to heavy soil where a white corn is desired. It has made more friends in the last fifteen years than any new corn we ever introduced.

Adaptability White Dent is grown almost everywhere that corn is raised. It does not do well in the north but for Central and Southern Illinois and Indiana, for all of the state of Missouri, it does just fine. One of our customers in Florida orders it every season. In Kentucky it is very popular. It gives universal satisfaction.

Pleasant Hill., Ill., July 14, 1922.

I am sending you a check for the seed corn. The corn was O. K. and I got a good stand.

ALPHA EWERS.

Glendale, Ill., Aug. 4, 1922.

Enclosed find check for \$6.00 to pay for 2 bu. of seed corn. It was good quality of seed corn.

WARD KLINK.

Bluffs, Ill., Aug. 8, 1922.

You will find enclosed check for \$5.00 for the seed corn I bought. It was good stuff.

J. B. CARTER.

Illiopolis, Ill., Aug. 5, 1922.

You will find check enclosed for seed corn. The seed I got of you was fine. I got a perfect stand and looks like 50 bushels per acre now.

SAM D. SCOTT.

Chambersburg, Ill., July 17, 1922.

I enclose check for \$17.50 for corn I received last Spring. Am well pleased with the stand of corn.

HARDIN HAZELRIGG.

Sullivan, Ill., July 16, 1922.

The corn was all right.

C. W. CRURDSON.

Homer, Ill., July 18, 1922.

I am very much pleased with the seed corn.

CHARLEY BUMGART.

Milan, Ill., July 17, 1922.

I am sending \$45.00 for seed corn. It was fine corn.

FALES WOOD.

Shelbyville, Ill., R. 7, July 15, 1922.

Enclosed please find check for \$6.75 in payment for cow peas bought of you. They sure came up good and look fine.

JOSEPH E. TRIPP.

Roseville, Ill., July 15, 1922.

Enclosed find check for seed corn. I was well pleased with it.

CHESTER ROSS.

Potomac, Ill., July 12, 1922.

Enclosed find check. The seed was excellent.

E. D. SMITH.

Sullivan, Ill., July 17, 1922.

The Yellow Dent Seed Corn grew fine. I am enclosing check in payment.

GEO. A. DAUGHERTY.

Astoria, Ill., July 19, 1922.

Received that corn. It was all good seed and you will find check for \$12.00.

HENRY HESS.

Shelbyville, Ill., July 18, 1922.

I am mailing you a check to pay for cow peas and I am sure pleased with them.

J. R. CAIN.

Jacksonville, Ill., July 11, 1922.

The corn came up fine.

SAMUEL E. DAVIS.

Rapatee, Ill., July 15, 1922.

An excellent stand.

C. M. SWIGERT.



Improved Boone Co. White.

Improved Boone County White or White Corn Selection No. 42

History This variety was developed by Mr. James Riley of Boone County, Indiana, in 1876. He got his start from a variety called White Mastodon. It has since been changed in type, etc., by many breeders and by some is now called **Johnson County White**. The two varieties are practically identical. In times past, it has been objected to because it was late in maturity. We have tested out many strains of this corn and have worked on it ourselves for twenty years. We now have selection No. 42 which we find combines all the good qualities of this famous corn and eliminates its bad features. Our crop of this corn is simply fine. Don't be afraid to order this corn.

Characteristics The ears run 9 to 12 inches in length, $7\frac{1}{2}$ to $8\frac{1}{2}$ in circumference, sixteen to twenty-two rows, well filled at the tips and ideal butts. Matures in 115 to 120 days. It does not have the large cob which the old Boone County did. We have gotten it to be a longer, slimmer ear and it is mighty fine corn.

Adaptability Several of our very best farmers around Mason City will plant nothing but our Boone. Missouri is a Boone County White state; according to the reports from the experiment station it is recommended for almost all sections of the state, and say, "The best variety for bottom lands, both in Northern and Southern Missouri, was Boone County White." Our selection No. 42 is the best of the many strains we have tested.

Scottland, Ill., July 10, 1922.

Enclosed find check for \$24.00. I got a good stand and well pleased with the seed.

JOSEPH MILLER.

Mt. Auburn, Ill., July 11, 1922.

Please find check enclosed for \$12.50 for the seed corn. It sure grew good and sure have a good stand.

ARCH RYAN.

Ellisville, Ill., July 11, 1922.

Enclosed please find \$6.00 for the two bushels of seed corn I received from you. It sure grew fine.

EARL MAHR.

Ashland, Ill., July 18, 1922.

Enclosed find check for \$12.50 in payment for 5 bu. Leaming seed corn. The corn was O. K.

HOWARD E. HODGSON.

Rossville, Ill., July 12, 1922.

The seed corn arrived in fine condition and came up fine

GILBERT HUGHES.

Casey, Ill., July 10, 1922.

Enclosed find \$15.00 for corn. The corn was O. K.

ROSCE BRENNER.

Avon, Ill., R. 2, July 15, 1922.

Find enclosed check for seed corn. The seed was fine.

REANK WALKER.

Dewey, Ill., July 13, 1922.

I am sending you a check for seed corn. I got a good stand of corn from your seed.

ORLIE HOWARD.

Stanford, Ill., July 13, 1922.

Find check for \$25.00. Corn was good. A fine stand. Good seed.

JOHN A. J. HULVA.

Flat Rock, Ill., R. 3, July 15, 1922.

I received the seven bushels of peas and one bushel of corn and am much pleased with it. I am sending the \$18.75 for it.

ARMOND O. MILLER.



U. S. Selection No. 77.

U. S. Selection No. 77

History A year or two ago, Mr. C. P. Hartley of the U. S. Department of Agriculture wrote us of a promising strain of white corn which they had been breeding for over 20 years at the Experimental Farms near Piketon, Ohio. It has not been bred for type but for yield only. We tried it out here last year and it yielded 17% higher than another strain of white corn growing by the side of it.

Characteristics This corn is a vigorous grower. Stalks range from 10 to 12 feet high, with full, dark foliage; ears 4 to 5 feet from the bottom, with two ears on many stalks. It is not a show corn. The ears are long with 14 to 16 rows of heavy meaty, medium smooth kernels. It is remarkably free from disease.

Adaptability It is not an early corn but it is safe to plant it as far north as Peoria, Ill. We would not recommend it on heavy black, swampy soil farther north than Mason City; but excellent for planting farther south. We strongly recommend this corn for light, sandy soils and for heavy soils, such as are found around Beardstown, Ill., Carrollton, Ill., and the Mississippi bottoms.

Winchester, Ill., July 14, 1922.
The seed was all right. It came good and looks good.
HARRISON WILLS.

Bingham, Ill., July 15, 1922.
Please find check for seed enclosed. I sure like your seed. My corn looks fine.

ALLEN HARRIS.

Wapella, Ill., Oct. 18, 1922.
I am sending you a check for the 5 bu. of seed corn I got of you at \$3.00 a bushel. Was well pleased with the corn. Got a good stand and it is growing good.
E. A. WHITNEY.

Chambersburg, Ill., July 15, 1922.
Find check enclosed. Thank you. The seed was No. 1. I have a fine lot of corn.

H. V. IRVING.

Murrayville, Ill., July 15, 1922.
Find enclosed check for \$10.00. Have always found your seed corn satisfactory.

JAS. K. CUNNINGHAM.

Villa Grove, Ill., R. 1, July 15, 1922.
Please find enclosed draft. I was well pleased with the corn and also with the way you handle my orders.
W. V. BAKER.

Rushville, Ill., July 15, 1922.
Enclosed find my check for \$30.00 which covers the above amount. I am well pleased with the results from this seed as I have 50 acres of mighty fine corn.
BEN LENOVER.

Springfield, Ill., R. 2, July 15, 1922.
Corn was very good and got an excellent stand.
WM. J. MURRAY.

Renshaw, Ill., July 26, 1922.
I have a splendid prospect for corn.
ABRAHAM BAKER.

Clinton, Ill., July 26, 1922.
Corn looks good, with an excellent stand. My check for amount enclosed.

A. K. SPRAGUE.



Iowa Silvermine

Iowa Silvermine

History Iowa Silvermine originated with J. H. Beagley of Sibley, Illinois, from seed of a white corn which won a prize at the Ford County Farmers Institute in 1890. The next year's crop was sold to a seed firm in Iowa who gave it the name of Iowa Silvermine.

Characteristics This corn matures a little earlier than our other varieties of white corn. Does not grow quite as large a stalk nor foliage as Boone but it is a fine yielder. We sell immense quantities of Silvermine. The ear runs very cylindrical; 9½ to 10 inches long and shells out a large percentage of corn to the cob. Has about 18 to 20 rows to the ear. The kernel is a creamy white color with a slightly pinched dent. The kernel is seldom very starchy, being horney almost to the crown.

Adaptability Silvermine is adapted to a wider range of climate and soil than any other white corn on the market. It is especially adapted to poor soils. As it has a tendency to grain rather than fodder production, the plant food in the soil goes directly to feeding the ear.

The fact that this corn matures in 100 to 105 days accounts for its forging northward on the richer soils where previously only very shallow grained varieties were grown.

Taylorville, Ill., May 10, 1922.

I received the Silvermine corn. Have planted same and it is up nice and growing. I think it is as nice seed as I ever saw.

OTIS MINIX.

Mahomet, Ill., July 15, 1922.

You will find P. O. money order for \$7.50 to pay for 3 bu. of Iowa Silvermine Seed Corn. The corn gave complete satisfaction.

DAVID PITTMAN.

Hamilton, Ill., Oct. 15, 1922.

I couldn't of had better seed corn than what you sent me, as I had a No. 1 stand and think it will make about 60 bu. to the acre. If I need any seed in the spring I certainly will send to you for it.

C. C. WALKER.

Cropsey, Ill., Oct. 29, 1922.

I am well pleased with the corn. The germination was 100 per cent and I had a No. 1 stand all around. The Reid's corn will average 60 bu.

L. A. BRÜCKER.

Tuscola, Ill., Nov. 14, 1922.

Germination was good. Maturity was fine. We were well pleased with the seed.

L. E. TRUEBLOOD.

Mendon, Ill., Oct. 26, 1922.

In regard to the seed purchased from you last spring. Will say I am well satisfied with the seed corn and soy beans. The germination, yield and maturity was good.

RALPH SAATHOFF.

Mt. Vernon, Ill., Oct. 17, 1922.

The seed corn I ordered from you last spring gave me a splendid stand. My corn will make from 50 to 60 bu. per acre. I think that pretty good for Jefferson Co., Ill. I took nearly all the prizes at our Co. Fair and they offered 8 to 10 different premiums. I will want some more seed this coming spring. Wishing you success, I am with you for better and more corn.

R. B. MOSS.

Bushnell, Ill., Nov. 2, 1922.

The seed corn did fine, germination and maturity good. Yielding 60 to 80 bu. per acre. I don't hesitate to say we have the best crop of corn we ever raised, considering yield and quality combined. Everything most satisfactory.

J. E. HARRIS.

Broadwell, Ill., Oct. 30, 1922.

We got a good stand of corn. The corn is well matured and is weighing better than the corn of last year. Last year's corn was of our own seed.

HARRY J. GEHLBACH.

Bondville, Ill., Oct. 16, 1922.

The seed corn I got from you last spring was fine and matured early. I believe it will make about 65 bu. to the acre and is as nice a quality of corn as I ever saw. It stands up good.

CLINT TURNER.

Winchester, Ill., Oct. 23, 1922.

Your seed corn was all you claimed. Got a good stand. Have a fair crop. Am surprised that we have as much as we have, as we had scarcely any rain at all.

J. W. SHIPLEY.

Soy Beans

IT is estimated that the acreage of **Soy Beans** in the Corn Belt will be **doubled** this year. There is so little money in oats, and clover fails so often, that farmers everywhere have turned to **Soys**.

They are a legume and nitrogen gatherer; make a fine hay and pasture crop; but better than all, **they are a big money crop**, when the grain is sold on the market.

They gather more nitrogen from the air than clover and have a larger root system. The Ohio Experiment Station found that wheat following Soy Beans yielded **10 bushels more** to the acre than where **Soy Beans were not used**. Soy Bean hay has a larger percentage of **protein** than alfalfa hay. They can be planted for **green manure, hay, forage, or silage**.

They should be planted just following corn planting, and **not too deep**; about one to one half inches is plenty. If a rain comes and ground crusts over before they come up, this crust must be broken for the bean shoots can not push through.

There are two general methods of planting: **drilling solid** or **in rows** for cultivating. In **drilling**, the oats side of an ordinary drill is used and one bean dropped every two or three inches. If the ground is free from weeds, **good results** have been secured without any more cultivation, but usually it is better to cultivate three or four times with a tool similar to a rotary hoe. Seeding in this manner requires about five pecks per acre.

When **planting in rows**, some use a corn planter and straddle the rows, which puts the rows of beans 21 inches apart. Others use the drill and stop up part of the holes, putting the rows of beans 28 to 30 inches apart. They are then cultivated the same as corn. Seeding in this manner requires about 20 pounds per acre.

In harvesting for hay, they should be cut **when the pods begin to fill** and a few yellow leaves are showing. When cutting to thresh for seed or grain, it is best to wait until most of the leaves have fallen off. An ordinary binder is used and the bundles put into medium sized shocks and left there until the beans are thoroughly cured.

Yields Soy Beans will yield from two to three, and sometimes as high as four tons of hay to the acre. In the Corn Belt, the yield of seed varies from 10 to 30 bushels. We know one large bean grower who has had better than **22 bushels per acre average** for the past five years.

We are able to supply **A. K., Mongol, Manchu, Hollybrook, Medium Yellow**, and will possibly have a few other varieties before the season is over.



Grown On G. D. Sutton's Farm.

Ottumwa, Ia., Oct. 11, 1922.
The Soy Beans have given our men a good, well matured crop. Results were satisfactory.
A. F. BECK, County Agent.

Litchfield, Ill., R. 1, July 15, 1922.
The corn grew good and so did the beans.
G. W. WEATHERFORD.

Martinsville, Ill., Oct. 9, 1922.
I can say that the Hollybrook Soy Beans I bought of you were all right in every way.
WM. CASPER.

Windsor, Ill., July 25, 1922
Well satisfied. Corn looking fine.
J. J. CURRY.

Cow Peas

THERE is no crop that will build up light soil quicker or give better returns than cow peas. Cow peas are legumes and put nitrogen into the soil. They make a splendid forage crop; no better hay than cow peas.

On light or sandy loam, a crop of cow peas turned under will add 5 to 15 bushels to a wheat crop the next year. The crop may be cut for hay or to thresh and still give good results on next crop of wheat or corn. Cow peas are the poor soil's best friend.

We handle several varieties, any of which give good results on any soil. We recommend a mixed pea, as the stiffer stems of one variety will hold up the more viney varieties and give a heavier and better quality forage, also, we think, a greater amount of peas.

The Mixed Clay is becoming the most popular here in Mason County, as all the peas of this variety that shatter off when cut, will lay on the ground all Winter and then grow the next season. Where wheat is sown on this land, a nice crop of cow peas is growing when the wheat is harvested. This adds much fertility to the soil.

We recommend any cow pea, as they all are good. We try to keep in stock, Mixed Whipporwills, New Eras, Mixed Clays, and Mixed Black Eyes. The cow pea crop is short this year and prices will be very high next Spring. You should place your order early.

Maroa, Ill., July 25, 1922.
Enclosed please find check for \$18.00 for cow peas got this Spring. They certainly look fine.

GLENN O. RAU.

Mt. Vernon, Ill., Sept. 16, 1922.

I am well pleased with the cow peas I bought from you and will recommend your seeds to anyone.

J. N. GRIMES.

Nakomis, Ill., Aug. 9, 1922.
Enclosed please find \$33.75 for cow peas. My cow peas are looking fine.

LA VERNE HAND.

Detroit, Ill., Oct. 10, 1922.
Regarding seed corn; will say the germination was excellent; yield good considering the dry weather in this locality.

V. D. SCARBOROUGH.

Plainville, Ill., Oct. 6, 1922.
Your seed corn was first class. I never had any better. I think I will give you another order in the Spring. I never saw corn as good as yours to grow.

ALVA SELLERS.

Renshaw, Ill., Oct. 28, 1922.
The seed corn I bought of you last spring was very satisfactory. The germination was splendid. I am perfectly satisfied with Sutton Seed Corn as a superior corn. Your corn grown at Mason City does splendid in Pope County. I have been trying it for the last eight years.

ABRAHAM BAKER.

Neoga, Ill., July 15, 1922.
Seed all right. Corn looks good.

B. O. ZIMMER.

Good Hope, Ill., Aug. 7, 1922.
Enclosed find check. Got a fine stand of corn.

DENNIS MURPHY.

Pacific, Mo., Nov. 18, 1922.
The seed corn we sold for you last spring gave perfect satisfaction and from what we understand the farmers that bought the seed from us were well pleased.

McHUGH & DAILEY.

Henshaw, Ky., Oct. 16, 1922.
The seed I got from you last spring did fine. I got a good stand and it matured well. Have not gathered it yet and don't know what it will make.

P. J. STEVENS.

Hodgenville, Ky.
Seed came in good shape. Had a good germination and corn made a hearty growth. Used it in variety test on four farms in the county with good results.

J. W. JONES, Co. Agent.

Topeka, Ill., Nov. 1, 1922.
Your seed corn was as good as any corn in regard to yield. Had a nice stand and am pleased with it all around. If we need corn again we know where to get it.

ZURBURG BROS.



Cutting the Beans, Discing the Ground, Seeding the Wheat; All Done at One Time.

1923 Price List

Subject to change without notice

We are proud that we are able to supply you with first class seed at the following low prices. It is only by our efficient methods and large output that we are able to quote you as low as we do.

No farmer can afford to use inferior seed of any kind and when he can get the very highest quality, from disease free pure bred stock—it is not an expense but is an investment which pays many times over to send us your order.

Regular Stock Seed Corn

Shelled and graded, ready for planting, one peck, \$1.00; one-half bushel, \$1.75; one bushel and up (sacks free)	\$3.00
Ear Corn in bushel crates (no order accepted for less than one bushel in the ear)	3.50

Picked in a Sack—Dried on a Rack Seed Corn

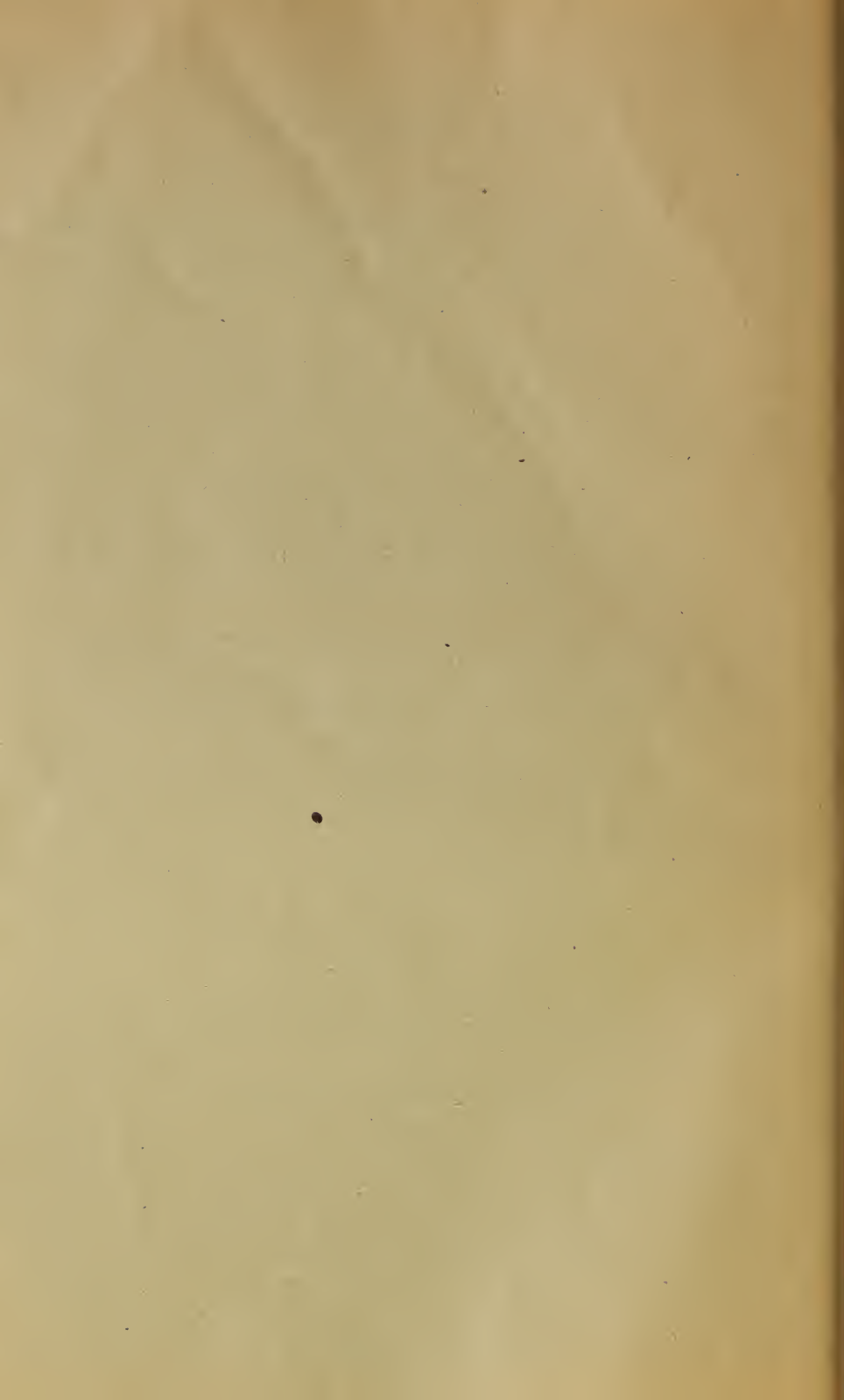
Shelled and graded, ready for planting, per bushel	\$3.50
Ear Corn in bushel crates (no order accepted for less than one bushel in the ear)	4.00

Soy Beans (Sacks Free)

A. K. Yellow, most popular bean in central Illinois, early, per bushel	\$2.25
Mid-West. Yellow, early and a big yielder, per bushel	2.25
Manchu. Yellow, early, this variety is out-yielding all other varieties in northern Ohio, per bushel	2.50
Mongol. Yellow, one of the first varieties grown in Illinois, and still very popular, about 10 days later than the A. K.	2.25
Hollybrook. Yellow, a big yielder in Indiana	2.25
Medium Yellow, grown extensively for hay and grain	2.25
Haberlandt. The most widely grown medium late bean grown in Illinois	2.50

Cow Peas (Sacks Free)

New Eras, per bushel	\$2.75
Clays, per bushel	2.75
Black Eyes, per bushel	2.50
Mixed New Eras, per bushel	2.50
Mixed Whips, per bushel	2.50
Mixed Red Rippers, per bushel	2.50
Mixed Black Eyes, per bushel	2.50
Mixed Clays, per bushel	2.50



The Sutton Guarantee

WE guarantee our seed to be **quality stock** in every respect and we positively ship every bushel of it on approval. All seed may be kept ten days and tested in any manner and, if for any reason it is not satisfactory, it may be returned at **our** expense and money will be refunded; under no circumstances will we refund money or receive seed back that has been kept longer than **ten days**. We give no warranty expressed or implied as to the purity, description quality, maturity, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds we send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. We give you **our best judgment** as to the time of maturity and other matters, also letters from our customers.

Parcel Post Conveniences

Have your shipments of one bushel sent by Parcel Post and have the corn delivered at your door. The rates are as follows:

One peck shelled corn.....	First and Second Zone 18c.....	Third Zone \$0.32
One half bushel shelled corn.....	First and Second Zone 32c.....	Third Zone .60
One bushel shelled corn.....	First and Second Zone 60c.....	Third Zone 1.16

We can reach most of Illinois in First and Second zones.

Often the rate is cheaper than freight or express.

Always include the Parcel Post postage in your order or we will have to send corn C. O. D., which makes an additional charge of 10 cents. We accept stamps on orders of \$1.00 or less.

Write Name and Address Plainly on Order Blank

Terms—Cash with Each Order

Order today—can ship now or later as you wish. All shelled seed butted and tipped and graded for edge-drop planter.

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bulletin 1175

Corn Breeding is a Special Line of Work

SOME farmers buy all their seed corn; others buy only enough every few years to produce their own seed for main-crop planting. Which is the better plan depends upon whether the farmer can produce as good seed and care for it as well as the person from whom he buys.

Well conducted corn breeding requires special methods that farmers generally do not have time to apply. If there is in your locality a corn breeder who demonstrates each year the superiority of his corn, you can afford to pay him well for his superior seed. Five dollars a bushel should prove a profitable price for both parties under ordinary conditions. Such corn breeders are improving various kinds of corn, just as cattle breeders are improving various breeds of live stock by breeding from the most profitable individuals.

The general farmer is a producer, rather than a breeder of corn. He profits by the careful work of the corn breeder by adopting the higher yielding strains for his general crop. However, he must remember that all the corn grown from the bushel of purchased seed is not necessarily as good for seed as was the original bushel. Some of it may be better, but much of it is likely to be poorer. Corn is constantly producing variations and mutations, and can be improved thereby, or allowed to "run out."

The above is taken from U. S. Department of Agriculture Bulletin 1175.

What Mason City Farmers Say

Mason City, Ill., Oct. 23, 1922.

I knew nothing about Disease-Free Seed Corn. I used the seed furnished me by The G. D. Sutton Co. and am now delivering a field of Reid that is yielding 76 to 78 bushels per acre, of excellent corn. This corn made a big yield in spite of the draught. I am strong for the Disease-Free Seed.

JAKE ADKINS.

Mason City, Ill., Oct. 20, 1922.

The Disease-Free Seed Corn furnished by you this year was the best seed corn I have ever used. With the corn that you picked out, this corn will make a yield of 65 bushels per acre. I believe Disease-Free Seed will make a difference of 5 or 10 bushels per acre. My corn was grown with very little rain.

CHAS. PUGH.

Mason City, Ill., Oct. 15, 1922.

I grew 20 acres of Disease-Free Seed for The G. D. Sutton Co. this year. They are picking it now and it is averaging better than 55 bushels per acre on a sand loam. This corn was grown with practically no rain.

THOS. WILKINSON.

Mason City, Ill., Oct. 25, 1922.

We have grown seed corn for The G. D. Sutton Co. for many years. The last two years we have planted the Disease-Free Seed furnished by them. We find that this seed outyields the same seed not so tested, and is of a better quality. We have planted test plots using the same seed, part tested for disease and part untested. The Disease-Free Seed proved the heavier yielder.

VERNON PUGH,	IRA SMITH,
FRED PROCTER,	VERTUS MATHERS,
OSCAR SMITH,	J. A. RINER.